

**COUNTY OFFICERS.**  
 Sheriff.....D. London.  
 Clerk & Register.....W. R. Stecker.  
 Treasurer.....M. F. Davis.  
 Prob. Attorney.....O. H. Davis.  
 Judge of Probate.....A. Taylor.  
 C. C. Commissioner.....N. E. Britt.  
 Surveyor.....W. H. Sherman.  
 Coroners.....S. Revell.  
 J. P. Magistrate.....J. J. Bell.  
 South Branch.....H. Richardson.  
 Beaver Creek.....W. Batten.  
 Maple Forest.....J. J. Coventry.  
 Grayling.....R. S. Babbitt.  
 Fredericville.....J. A. Barker.  
 Hall.....Chas. Jackson.  
 Center Plains.....G. W. Love.

**MASONIC NOTICE.**  
 Regular communication of Grayling Lodge No. 335 at Masonic Hall in Grayling on Thursday evenings on or before the full moon at 8 o'clock sharp, until Sept. 20th, after Sept. 20th to March 20th, 7:30 o'clock.  
 G. M. F. DAVIS, W. M.  
 ADRIAN TAYLOR, Sec.

**W. M. WOODWORTH.**  
**Physician and Surgeon,**  
 GRAYLING, MICH.  
 U. S. Examining Surgeon for Pensions.  
 Graduate of University of Mich. 1883.  
 Office with A. H. Swarthout.  
 Residence with A. H. Swarthout.  
 Office hours from 9 to 12 a. m.

**M. J. CONNINE.**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
 GRAYLING, MICH.

**W. A. HAYES.** NOTARY PUBLIC—Con-  
 tracting, Mortgages, etc., etc.

**J. Maurice Finn,**  
 NOTARY PUBLIC, AND DEPUTY  
 Clerk and Register,  
 of CRAWFORD COUNTY.

**A. H. SWARTHOUT.**  
 ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR.  
 NOTARY PUBLIC.

**N. E. BRITT.**  
 COUNTY SURVEYOR  
 OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Surveying in all of its branches, in-  
 cluding leveling, promptly attended to.  
 GRAYLING, MICH.

**Michigan Central Railroad.**  
 SAGINAW DIVISION.  
 Time Table—Jan. 1, 1882.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp.	Freight.
Bay City, leave.	9:10 a. m.	9:00 a. m.	
Chicago, arrive.	7:00 a. m.	4:15 p. m.	
Bay City, leave.	7:00 a. m.	4:15 p. m.	
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STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp.	Freight.
Bay City, leave.	7:00 a. m.	5:25 p. m.	
West Bay City, arrive.	7:08 a. m.	5:30 p. m.	
West Bay City, leave.	7:35 a. m.	6:05 p. m.	
West Bay City, arrive.	7:45 a. m.	6:15 p. m.	
North Saginaw, arrive.	7:55 a. m.	6:30 p. m.	
Saginaw City, arrive.	8:10 a. m.	6:45 p. m.	
Paines, arrive.	8:30 a. m.	7:10 p. m.	
St. Charles, arrive.	8:45 a. m.	7:30 p. m.	
Chesaning, arrive.	9:00 a. m.	7:45 p. m.	
Owosso, arrive.	9:25 a. m.	8:20 p. m.	
D. & M. Crossing, arrive.	10:20 a. m.	9:20 p. m.	
North Lansing, arrive.	10:25 a. m.	9:25 p. m.	
Lansing, arrive.	10:35 a. m.	9:35 p. m.	
Holt, arrive.	10:50 a. m.	9:50 p. m.	
Mason, arrive.	11:20 a. m.	10:20 p. m.	
West Bay City, arrive.	11:45 a. m.	10:45 p. m.	
Bay City, arrive.	11:55 a. m.	10:50 p. m.	

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp.	Freight.
Bay City, leave.	7:00 a. m.	5:25 p. m.	
West Bay City, arrive.	7:08 a. m.	5:30 p. m.	
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Bay City, arrive.	11:55 a. m.	10:50 p. m.	

**MACKINAW DIVISION.**  
 NORTHWARD.  
 Stations. Mail. Exp. Freight.  
 Bay City, leave. 7:00 a. m. 5:25 p. m.  
 West Bay City, arrive. 7:08 a. m. 5:30 p. m.  
 West Bay City, leave. 7:35 a. m. 6:05 p. m.  
 West Bay City, arrive. 7:45 a. m. 6:15 p. m.  
 North Saginaw, arrive. 7:55 a. m. 6:30 p. m.  
 Saginaw City, arrive. 8:10 a. m. 6:45 p. m.  
 Paines, arrive. 8:30 a. m. 7:10 p. m.  
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 Chesaning, arrive. 9:00 a. m. 7:45 p. m.  
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# Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER, JUSTICE AND RIGHT. PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.  
 VOL. IV. GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1882. NO. 26.

## Republican Ticket.

**CONGRESSIONAL.**  
 For Congress—Tenth District,  
 HERSCHEL H. HATCH,  
 of Bay.

**STATE.**  
 For Governor,  
 DAVID H. JEROME,  
 of Saginaw.

For Lieutenant Governor,  
 MOREAU S. GROSSBY,  
 of Kent.

For Secretary of State,  
 HARRY A. CONANT,  
 of Monroe.

For State Treasurer,  
 EDWARD H. BUTLER,  
 of Wayne.

For Auditor General,  
 WILLIAM C. STEVENS,  
 of Iosco.

For Commissioner of State Land Office,  
 MINER S. NEWELL,  
 of Genesee.

For Attorney General,  
 JACOB J. VAN RIPER,  
 of Berrien.

For Supt. of Public Instruction,  
 VARNUM B. COCHRAN,  
 of Marquette.

For Member State Board Education,  
 BELA W. JENKS,  
 of St. Clair.

For Senator in State Legislature—29th  
 District,  
 FREEMAN O. GULIFER.

For Representative in the State Legis-  
 lature—Loco District—  
 OSCAR PALMER,  
 of Grayling.

**COUNTY.**  
 For Sheriff,  
 NATHAN H. EVANS,  
 of South Branch.

For Treasurer,  
 LEWIS JENSON,  
 of Grayling.

For County Clerk,  
 ORVILLE S. BEHL,  
 of Groveland.

For Register of Deeds,  
 WILLIAM PUTNAM,  
 of Frederic.

For Prosecuting Attorney,  
 ARTHUR H. SWARTHOUT,  
 of Grayling.

For Surveyor,  
 NEWELL E. BRITT,  
 of Grayling.

For Circuit Court Commissioner,  
 MAIN J. CONNINE,  
 of Grayling.

For Coroners,  
 WILSON HAYES,  
 of Beaver Creek.

WILLIAM H. SHERMAN,  
 of Maple Forest.

Register! REGISTER! REGISTER!  
 Vote the Republican ticket straight

from Sheriff to Coroner. Let no per-  
 sonal feeling either of friendship or  
 hatred prevent your doing your full  
 duty toward the party.

Remember you must register on or  
 before Nov. 4 if you vote this year—  
 Leave your full name with the town-  
 ship clerk, in person, YOU CANNOT  
 SEND IT, and have it registered.

Instead of waiting until the Board  
 of Registration meets you may call in  
 person upon your township clerk and  
 leave your name with him, and thus  
 secure your registration.

The 4th of November is the day for  
 general registration, and on or before  
 that time every man who expects to  
 vote must personally see his township  
 clerk and have his name registered.

THE AVANCE has received  
 a fine lot of new job type, and is now  
 prepared to compete with any office in  
 the State for letter heads, bill heads,  
 note heads, envelopes, cards, etc., etc.  
 Call and see us before ordering else-  
 where.

Farmers will vote for Hatch, know-  
 ing that he will vote with his party  
 which is pledged to a protective tariff,  
 whereby their prosperity is doubly as-  
 sured.

Honesteaders will vote the Repub-  
 lican ticket, in honor of the party  
 which passed the homestead law, by an  
 almost strictly party vote.

Soldiers will vote the Republican  
 ticket, knowing as they do, that that  
 party is the only one which is entirely  
 the soldier's friend, as last proven by  
 party action in the increase of the num-  
 ber of clerks in the pension depart-  
 ment, that pensions may be adjusted  
 during the life of the disabled soldier.

All classes of manufacturers and la-  
 boring men will see that the party who  
 pledges them a protective tariff is kept  
 in power, for therein lies the secret of  
 their prosperity.

Boys and girls for school books and  
 stationery at the P. O.

## WHY MICHIGAN IS GREAT.

The State of Michigan is 9,745 square  
 miles larger than the State of New  
 York, 17,855 larger than Pennsylvania,  
 17,855 larger than Ohio, 22,566 larger  
 than Indiana, 2,366 larger than Illi-  
 nois, and 805 larger than England and  
 Wales. The entire area of the six New  
 England States are only 7,550 square  
 miles larger than that of Michigan.

When the State was admitted into  
 the Union, less than 50 years ago, it  
 ranked 23d among the States in the or-  
 der of population. It is now 9th.

It has a coast line of 1,000 miles—  
 more than half the distance between  
 New York and Liverpool—along which  
 which vessels of 2,000 tons may sail  
 without losing sight of its territory.

The largest body of fresh water in  
 the world forms its northern boundary;  
 the second largest its western; except  
 these two there are no lakes in Europe,  
 Asia or America larger than that which  
 washes its eastern borders; and it has  
 ports on two others. Lying in the em-  
 brace of these immense seas its climate  
 has no equal in the moderation of its  
 temperature in any State or Territory  
 situated on the same degree of latitude  
 east of the Rocky mountains. "To this  
 fact is due its pre-eminence in fruit  
 raising. In this respect it surpasses all  
 western and northwestern States.

The fruits of the temperate zone  
 flourish throughout the southern penin-  
 sula, whose western shore has be-  
 come famous as "the Michigan fruit  
 belt." Even the semi-tropical fig has  
 ripened under favorable circumstances  
 in the open air in Berrien county.

Most of the southern peninsula in  
 the State lies between the same lines of  
 latitude as the State of New York. The  
 shore line of its upper peninsula on  
 Lake Superior is mostly south of the  
 latitude of Quebec. No part of  
 Michigan is as far north as Paris.

It has over 4,400 miles of railroad.  
 Fifty-three county seats out of 67 in  
 the lower peninsula have railroad con-  
 nections; nine others are lake ports.  
 There are only five which have no out-  
 let either by rail or water, and none of  
 these are more than 25 miles from a  
 railroad. In the upper peninsula there  
 is only one, and in the lower peninsula  
 there are only eight counties which are  
 not reached by railroad connections  
 already in operation or in process of  
 construction.

In the order of production Michigan  
 stands first among the States in the  
 growth and manufacture of lumber.  
 First in salt, first in copper, first in char-  
 coal pig iron, certainly second if not  
 first in iron ore, first in fresh water  
 fisheries, fourth in wheat and fourth  
 in wool. It has the largest iron mines  
 and the largest copper mines in the  
 world. Seven-tenths of all the wheat  
 grown in the country is raised in nine  
 States, and only three excel Michigan  
 the volume of this crop. Winter wheat  
 is successfully grown in all parts of  
 the State.

Among the leading products of this  
 State not already mentioned are rye,  
 buckwheat, potatoes, hay, peas, hops,  
 garden vegetables of all descriptions,  
 live stock, butter, cheese, honey, map-  
 le sugar, plaster, bituminous coal,  
 slate and building stone. Its manu-  
 factures are in a striking degree di-  
 versified and thriving, and in the last cen-  
 sus year the value of their products  
 was about \$200,000,000.—Chicago In-  
 ter Ocean.

**WHO IS MARIA?**  
 "Who is Maria?" was the question  
 that startled Mr. Brown (who talks in  
 his sleep) as he walked the other morn-  
 ing and found Mrs. Brown sitting up  
 in bed with an interrogation point in  
 one eye and an exclamation point in  
 the other.

"Maria! Maria who?"  
 "That's just what I want to know;  
 you repeated the name over and over  
 again last night."

"Let me see—oh, yes, that's Park-  
 er's dog, a splendid animal. I've been  
 trying to buy her."

"You ought to own her, certainly;  
 you are so excessively fond of her—  
 You asked Parker's dog to put her arms  
 around your neck and kiss you. You  
 even went so far as to tell Parker's dog  
 that you loved her with all your heart,  
 and that when you came to die if he  
 could only lay your head on Parker's  
 dog's bosom you could breathe your  
 life out sweetly there. Then you asked  
 Parker's dog to have another dish of  
 ice cream, and if the watch you had  
 given her kept good time. During the  
 night you kissed Parker's dog a dozen  
 times, called her all the pet names  
 known, and proved to me conclusively  
 that you ought to live with Parker's  
 dog and not with me."

Mrs. Brown has gone to her mother.

So far as now known the average  
 yield of wheat in this State was 18.45  
 bushels per acre. The average for the  
 four years from 1878 to 1881 was 16.79  
 bushels per acre. The total products  
 believed to have been 31,689,440 bush-  
 els.

## VAIN HOPES OF THE DEMOC- RACY.

Through local causes the democrats  
 gained Ohio, and local disturbances  
 in the Republican ranks are quite like-  
 ly to give them New York and Penn-  
 sylvania. They are thoroughly elated  
 by their prospects of success in the  
 present year, and make proclamation  
 that such gain as they may make at  
 this time is but the prelude to a great  
 victory in 1884. In this they will find  
 their mistake. While the elections al-  
 ready held and to be held are of some  
 importance, they are by no means de-  
 cative of the fate of parties two years  
 hence. Whatever may happen now,  
 the Republican party will have no dis-  
 tractions and no extraneous issues to  
 carry in the next Presidential election.

When the National contest comes to  
 be waged it will be found that the Re-  
 publicans are a unit in defense of cer-  
 tain well defined and important prin-  
 ciples. There are matters yet to be  
 settled in which the country needs the  
 wise statesmanship and guiding hand  
 of the great Republican party. The  
 rights of the colored race in the South  
 are not yet secured. A free vote and  
 an honest count is still unknown in  
 that section. The ideal still prevails  
 there that this is only a "white man's  
 government," and that negroes have  
 no other interest in it than to exist—  
 Until these things are remedied, and  
 every man's right, irrespective of race,  
 color, and condition, is secured, the  
 North will never entrust the adminis-  
 tration of the National government to  
 democratic hands. The people of the  
 great North, as a contemporary re-  
 marks, understand perfectly that a  
 "Solid South" upheld by the Nation-  
 al government in its ideas as to the di-  
 vine right of absolute necessity for  
 a "white man's government," would  
 readily find means, with or with-  
 out color of law, to disfranchise or co-  
 erce its colored population.

The tariff is another vital issue upon  
 which the country is not prepared to  
 trust the democratic party now or in  
 the future. On this question there is  
 a wide gulf between the two great  
 parties. Upon the principle of affording  
 protection to the American industry  
 the Republican party is in union with  
 a great majority of the voters of this  
 country. The American system of pro-  
 tection is as dear to Republicans as it  
 is to the old Whig party. Republi-  
 cans may differ as to the special de-  
 tails of a protective tariff, but they be-  
 lieve in the principle of levying such  
 duties on foreign products as will pre-  
 serve and build up our own industries.  
 The people have seen the good effect  
 of protection in increasing the pros-  
 perity, wealth, and power of the United  
 States, and are prepared to trust the  
 Republican party to keep the system  
 alive. The free trade position of  
 the democrats is fully defined, and the  
 country will never trust its leaders up-  
 on this issue. Nor is the country any  
 more prepared to trust the democrats  
 with the regulation of the currency  
 than with the tariff. There are other  
 questions upon which the masses would  
 rather trust the Republican than the  
 democratic party, but those we have  
 mentioned are of the greatest import-  
 ance. At this time Republicans may  
 differ and divide upon local questions,  
 but the fact remains that they do not  
 go over to the democracy. Great Na-  
 tional issues will solidly bring ranks in  
 1884, and they will then win a victory  
 as decisive as that of 1860.—Cleveland  
 Leader.

**ELECTION NOTICES.**  
 SHERIFF'S OFFICE,  
 CRAWFORD COUNTY.  
 GRAYLING, Sept. 12, 1882.

To the Electors of the County of Craw-  
 ford:  
 You are hereby notified that at the  
 general election to be held in this State  
 on the first Tuesday of November next  
 the following officers are to be elected,  
 viz:

A Governor, a Lieutenant Governor,  
 Secretary of State, Senate, Treasurer,  
 Auditor General, Commissioner of the  
 State Land Office, Attorney General,  
 Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
 and a Member of the State Board of  
 Education; also, a Representative in  
 Congress for the Tenth Congressional  
 District of this State, to which your  
 county belongs; also, a Senator for  
 the Twenty-Ninth Senatorial District,  
 consisting of the counties of Cheboygan,  
 Presque Isle, Montmorency, Alcona,  
 Iosco, Gladwin, Roseman, and  
 Ogemaw. Also, a Representative in  
 the State Legislature for the Repre-  
 sentative District, consisting of the  
 counties of Ogemaw, Iosco, Crawford,  
 Oshtemo, Alcona and Ogemaw.

You are hereby notified that at said  
 election the following amendments to  
 the constitution are to be submitted  
 to the people for their adoption or re-  
 jection:

An amendment to Section 1, of Ar-  
 ticle 9, relative to the salaries of the  
 Judges of the Circuit Court, provided  
 for by joint resolution No. 28, Laws  
 of 1881.

There will also be submitted to the  
 people for their adoption or rejection  
 the question of a general revision of  
 the Constitution of the State of Michi-  
 gan, pursuant to joint resolution No.  
 10, Laws of 1881.

You are also hereby notified that at  
 said election the following county of-  
 ficers are to be elected, viz:

A Sheriff, County Clerk, County  
 Treasurer, Register of Deeds, Pro-  
 secuting Attorney, Circuit Court Com-  
 missioner, County Surveyor, and two  
 Coroners.

DAVID LONDON,  
 Sheriff of Crawford County.

## PALMER'S

**PLANING MILL**

Is in full blast and you can all be  
 supplied with

**Dressed Lumber,**

**Flooring and Siding**

At as low prices as can be afforded

**CUSTOM WORK**

Promptly attended to and satisfac-  
 tion guaranteed. Steam dry kiln in  
 connection.

**SHIPPING ORDERS PROMPTLY  
 FILLED.**

**Who Want's**

**?? A FARM CHEAP??**

**500,000 Acres**

**RICH FARMING LANDS FOR  
 SALE!**

The Lands of the Jackson, Lansing and  
 Saginaw Railroad Company are  
 now offered for sale at

**LOW PRICES AND ON LONG TIME**

Saginaw river nearly to  
 the Straits of Macki-  
 naw and contain-  
 ing tracts of  
 farming  
 lands  
 as  
 good  
 as can be  
 found in any  
 part of the United  
 States, are well tim-  
 bered with hard-wood—  
 maple, beech, elm, oak, &c.,  
 and well adapted to grain, stock  
 and fruit growing. Soil, black sandy

**LOAM AND**

**ABOUNDING IN SPRINGS OF THE  
 PUREST WATER.**

**PRICES OF**

**Farming Lands from**

**\$2.50 to \$6.00**

**Per Acre.**

Send for illustrated pamphlet full of  
 facts and figures.

ADDRESS O. M. BARNES,  
 Land Commissioner, Lansing, Mich

**MILLINERY AND**

**FANCY GOODS.**

Mrs. T. W. Mitchell has purchased

her Fall Stock of Millinery and

Fancy Goods, which she will sell

at the lowest possible prices.

The

ladies of

Grayling and

vicinity are respect-

fully invited to call and

examine her goods and secure



# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## BE FIRM AND BE TRUE.

A manly take, my boys and girls,  
And that's a fact;  
Be firm and true, and work away,  
And do your very best.

It lessons long and difficult,  
Should be to you assigned,  
Get down to work and study hard,  
And do not lag behind.

Whatever the work you have to do,  
Be sure you do it right;  
March boldly up, strike firmly out,  
And do your very best.

In all your business, work and play,  
Be kind, true and square;  
Let nothing turn you from your course,  
But abide to the end.

And, when you grow to riper years,  
Hold to the maxims still;  
Be firm and true, and work away,  
With mind and heart and will.

## THE WIDOW'S TEST.

"Sybilla, you are going to do what a widow generally does when she marries a second time. You are going to make a fool of yourself!—Arthur Austin doesn't love you; it's your money he wants!"

Thus spoke Aunt Margaret, prim and grim, behind her inevitable knitting-needles. Her niece, Sybilla Ruthven, a young widow, looked at her indignantly.

"Why, auntie," she said, "how naughty of you! And have I no charms that a lover should not be possible to me?"

"But, can't you compare this man yourself with poor, dear Reginald, who would do anything to make you happy? I'd rather live on the memory of such love than take a pretense of a love like this. Why, your Arthur Austin is too selfish to love any one but himself; and though, of course, first love stands apart and you can't have Reginald back again, only be sensible for a moment and contrast Mr. Austin with the men you have refused—that fair-haired artist—that merry, good-hearted German, with a red mouth just now for kissing—and old Mr. Bell, who, if he was 70, worshipped the ground you trod upon. I tell you there's neither sentiment nor passion in Arthur Austin. He is an extravagant fellow, and he's lazy too. He happened to have the kind of looks you like, and so you've been silly enough to turn your back upon good men and held out your arms to him."

"Oh, auntie! any one would think I did the courting!" said the little widow. "Hold out my arms, indeed!"

"It's all the same thing," replied the older lady. "You dropped into his like a ripe cherry when he held them out, and it's dreadful to me to see you expecting so much when you'll get so little. A gay honeymoon, perhaps. After that, neglect, the pang of jealousy—with good reason, too, no doubt—and bitter, life-long regret."

"Auntie, dear, I love him," said Sybilla. "I used to say no woman could love twice, but this second affection is very strong, and as sweet as if I were sixteen again. I trust dear Arthur thoroughly. If I had not a penny in the world I should be even dearer to him. He has often said that he wished that I had not. But I'll not be angry with you, auntie; only I'll test him. I'll prove him. You shall own how generous he is, and how fond of me."

"I trust so," said the old lady; "but I don't believe it, and beside, you are already having your wedding dress made."

"But Mrs. Ruthven, as she kissed her aunt good-night, vowed that the test should be made."

"He will forgive me when I tell him all," she said. "Aunt Margaret is so exactly like I cannot bear she should not know how good Arthur is also. Dear Arthur!"

Then she ran upstairs, and opening the closet in which she wore his portrait, kissed it a thousand times, thinking those thoughts that fill the heart of any loving woman who is a promised bride, and which are so pure and holy that while they move her she is a better woman for them.

Great grief had come to Sybilla when her young husband was torn from her heart, and she had been very wretched for long years; but the wound had healed at last, and then Arthur Austin had come into her life, suiting her so perfectly, realizing her every dream of what a man should be. Often she wondered how it was that she should ever be so happy again.

"Doubt him? Ah! she would not dare to doubt him. But Aunt Margaret should be satisfied."

"You are looking very grave, my dear," said Arthur, as they sat together the next evening.

"A little, perhaps," she answered. "I have been worried about something. I don't know exactly how to explain it. But when banks fail, people who have their money in them must suffer, you know; and you've read of the failure of the Cosmopolitan Bank to-day?"

"Yes," he said. "You had your money there?"

"If I had not, would it trouble me that it should fail?" she asked. "To be sure, I have a little beside, but Aunt Margaret and old Uncle Reuben must have a home, you know, and I suppose I shall have about \$200 a year over all expenses. You'll not have a rich wife, Arthur, after all."

He paused a moment, then answered, huskily: "It shall be my pride and pleasure to see that you want nothing, Sybilla. I am almost glad you have become poor for that reason."

# WHO BLUNDERED.

[From the Chicago Inter Ocean.]

The Republican ticket in Ohio has been defeated by a Democratic majority as heavy as that given for Bishop in 1877. In the last Congress the Republicans had fifteen of the twenty Ohio Congressmen. In the next Congress they will have only six of the twenty-one elected on Tuesday, a net loss of nine. Of all the Republican defeats in Ohio this is the worst.

In 1855 to 1862 Ohio was a steady Republican as Iowa has been in later years. In 1862, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State was defeated through party indifference. This was so good a lesson that, beginning with a majority of 101,000 in 1863, the Republicans held the reins until after the Presidential election in 1872. In 1873 Republican indifference paved the way for Allen's election, and this was followed by a sweeping Democratic victory in 1874. In 1875, the State was redeemed with Hayes as candidate for Governor. In 1877, however, Republican dissatisfaction with the President's Southern policy resulted in the election of Bishop, the Democratic candidate for Governor, by a plurality of 22,520. In 1878 the State swung into the Republican line again, and since that year there has been a steady increase in Republican majorities. Garfield having a plurality of 34,227 in 1880, and Foster a plurality of 34,909 in 1881. The latest returns indicate that this year the Democratic plurality will be about as large as was the Republican plurality last year.

This is bad enough; but the worst phase of the matter is that relating to Congressmen. The Republicans cannot well afford to lose control of the first Congress elected under the new apportionment, but Ohio's example and influence are heavily against them. In 1874 the Democrats elected thirteen of the twenty Ohio Congressmen, in 1876 only six; in 1878 they elected eleven, and in 1880 only five. This year they elect fifteen of the twenty-one, the Republicans doing worse even than in 1874.

Several causes contributed to this sweeping Republican defeat. The intense feeling growing out of the action of the Legislature on the Sunday observance and temperance questions was carried into the primary canvass, and when the contest met was difficult to reconcile differences. In 1881 the Republican platform declared that public interests require that the General Assembly should submit to a vote of the people such amendments to the constitution of the State relative to the manufacture and sale and use of intoxicating liquors as shall leave the whole matter to the Legislature. The Democratic platform had a resolution declaring in favor of the strict individual liberty consistent with public order, and was opposed to legislation merely summary.

The Republican minority with the temperance issue thus treated was 34,309.

In the convention of 1882 one division of Republicans claimed that the temperance issue should be treated as it had been in 1881, while the stronger division took other ground. In an attempt to reconcile the factions the temperance plank of the platform was made to read:

Resolved, That the tax-paying people of the State demand that by specific taxation the burden of the public debt be made to bear its share of the public debt, and that the constitution, so far as it may be an obstacle in the way of the exercise of the right of the people to the free and practical control over the liquor traffic, to the end that the evil resulting therefrom may be speedily remedied, should be amended at the earliest date allowed by law.

This, it is claimed, met the new phase of the case presented in the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the Peck liquor law unconstitutional, but the resolution was not satisfactory to the extremists on either hand, and the leaders and papers proceeded to interpret it, and to define the issue as presented, in accordance with their own views.

Gov. Foster early in the canvass took advanced ground, and expressed the opinion that the Republican party would gain more than it would lose by making a square fight on the temperance question. It was conceded that this course would alienate many Germans, but it was believed that it would bring the 10,000 Prohibition votes of 1881 over to the Republicans. Senator Sherman took more moderate ground, and there were others who held the position that the temperance issue was not before the people at all. The Democratic platform declared that that party was opposed to legislation merely summary, and the campaign managers neglected no opportunity to influence the Germans and liquor-dealers against the Republicans.

As the campaign progressed, more and more attention was devoted to the prohibition question and this Sunday issue, speakers on both sides becoming more outspoken. The result was that the German Republicans deserted in a body, and the Prohibitionists gave the Republicans no assistance. There were four tickets in the field, the Prohibitionists voting for their own candidates, and in some counties forming alliances with Democrats. The experiment of making concessions to the Prohibitionists resulted disastrously—as disastrously to the temperance cause as to the Republicans.

In other words, the Prohibitionists of Ohio have secured the defeat of the party most inclined to grapple with the temperance issue, and have put in power the party which has officially notified them that it is steadfastly opposed to legislation on any phase of the temperance question, and because they have done this the people of the State will doubt their honesty of purpose, and the Republicans will be inclined to question their motives.

The German Republicans who conformed at the defeat of their party for the sake of re-bringing a faction, or who allowed themselves to be misled by the talk about what might happen, are on the other side. They have been hoodwinked by the Democrats, and have probably turned over the next Congress to the Democrats. It is plain that somebody blundered in Ohio, and it is doubtful whether the November States can make good the ground lost.

## Grief in South Carolina.

Gen. Hampton is not an alarmist or an extremist, and when he says that "we shall be ruined, if we lose this election," it is evident that he sees a peril of the loss and consequent ruin. The *News and Courier* sound of the canvass, and there is still time for the canvassers to make the victory sure and complete. But the people do not realize the hazards of the situation. They have an idea that the election will carry itself, and that the Democrats are defeated. This is a terrible mistake. Wo.

# SHOT DEAD.

Politician's Visit to an Editor.

Col. Slayback Killed by John Cockerell, of the "Post-Dispatch."

Col. A. W. Slayback, a prominent attorney of St. Louis, Mo., was shot and instantly killed in the editorial rooms of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* by Col. John A. Cockerell, the chief editor of that paper. Slayback had come to demand an explanation of an assault on him through the columns of the paper of a political nature, and, as alleged, was attempting to draw a revolver, when Cockerell anticipated him, and he fell a corpse.

The following particulars of the tragic affair are gleaned from the St. Louis papers: At about 5:30 o'clock p. m., Col. Slayback and W. H. Clifton were seen turning the corner of Fourth and Market streets, talking together in excited mood, and evidently tending in the direction of the *Post-Dispatch* building.

Entering the editorial rooms, Slayback and Clifton were met by John A. Cockerell, who had the advantage of his adversary by reason of his superior knowledge of the building. Cockerell, who was armed with a revolver, fired a shot which struck Slayback in the chest, and he fell mortally wounded and gasped his last breath in a few minutes afterward.

The immediate cause of Col. Slayback's action is supposed to be the following, which appeared in the *Post-Dispatch*: "Mr. Slayback, a well-known lawyer and brother of Charles E. Slayback, President of the St. Louis Exchange, was a widower and six children, the youngest a daughter, and the youngest an only boy of a few years."

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# PENSIONS.

Annual Report of the Commissioner.

The annual report of W. W. Dudley, Commissioner of Pensions, shows that at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, 235,005 pensioners had been classified, as follows:

Army invalids, 173,138;  
Army widows, minor children and dependent relatives, 10,448;  
Navy invalids, 2,901;  
Navy widows, minor children and dependent relatives, 1,553;  
Survivors of the War of 1812, 7,141;  
Survivors of those who served in the War of 1812, 3,461.

The names of 37,000 new pensioners were added to the rolls during the year, and the number of those who died was 1,553. The names of 11,446 pensioners were dropped from the rolls for various causes, leaving a net increase for the year of 16,897 pensioners.

At the close of the year the pensioners paid to the pensioners averaged \$10.70, and the average annual pay of the whole roll was \$2,514,101.02. The report says:

The annual payment of pensions exceeds the annual value by several millions of dollars. It is to say, the total amount paid for pensions during the year, exclusive of the arrears due in such pensions, as were allowed prior to Jan. 25, 1879, was \$28,284,940.20; the difference between this sum and the annual value being the arrears due from new pensioners computed from the date of discharge to the end of the year, and from the death of the soldier where pension was not allowed to the widow or person.

The report gives in detail the operations of the bureau covering the period since 1891, the tables being arranged by years for the purpose of ready comparison. A table has also been prepared which shows the number of pensioners who have died since 1891, and the disbursements on account of pensions since 1891. This table shows that the total number of claims filed during the period mentioned was \$37,861; the total number allowed, \$72,776; and the aggregate disbursements made, \$30,114,347.75. Included in these figures are 2,323 claims for pensions for the invalid soldier, and 2,323 claims for pensions for the invalid sailor.

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# NEWS IN BRIEF.

## FOREIGN.

The Federal Council of Switzerland has prohibited recruiting for the Egyptian gendarmes.

More than 1,000 huts and houses were demolished by cyclones in Cuba, many of them being 100 years old.

Fifteen persons were drowned by the overflowing of the river, and many are still missing.

Gen. Wolsley has been ordered home from Egypt.

A Paris cablegram announces the death of Count Napoleon Noy, a son of the famous Marshal, at the age of 70.

Breakshaw, a cranky commercial traveler, who claims to have served a term in the United States army, has been committed for trial in a London court for threatening to kill the Prince of Wales unless money was forwarded to his address.

The steamer Frankfort, of the North German Lloyd, burned in Bremerhaven harbor.

The Titilla (Russia) mail was robbed of 50,000 rubles. The thief on guard was murdered.

English wheat sold in London last week 7s. 11d per quarter, cheaper than in the corresponding week in 1918.

A party of Frenchmen, added by a large number of native laborers, will soon begin the construction of a railroad between the Niger and Senegal rivers, West Africa.

The Conference of Irish Nationalists at Dublin was an important body in its composition, embracing among its members all the men of prominence who have struggled and labored for justice and fair play in Ireland. Mr. Parnell presided, and remained throughout the recognized leader of the national movement. His programme for the establishment of an Irish National League was adopted. In so far as Michael Davitt stood in an attitude of disagreement with Parnell he was, and Parnell's triumph was complete.

Fourteen of the crew of the steamer City of Antwerp, in collision in the English channel with the ship Constantia, were drowned. It was at first announced that no lives were lost by the disaster.

Ignacio L. Vallarta, Chief Justice of the Mexican Supreme Court, has tendered his resignation.

The Porte has sent a note to the British Ambassador, announcing its readiness to negotiate a settlement of the Egyptian question.

Recruiting for the new army in Egypt is in progress. The strength is to be eight battalions of 400 men each, two regiments of gendarmes of 700 men each, 300 men for the ambulance corps, and 100 engineers.

## FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

Samuel Kay & Co., distillers, of Paris, Ky., have assigned. Their liabilities are \$104,000, but it is asserted their assets are more than that sum.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, 266,000 pieces were sold by the United States mint, representing a value of \$39,413,471, being nearly \$11,000,000 greater than any previous year.

The Government during the period above mentioned disposed of 27,027,220 ounces, at a cost of \$3,181,000.

The failure of the strike in the Pittsburgh ironworking district is charged by the publisher of the Pittsburgh Courier to the failure of the American Association, and they have accordingly undertaken to force him to resign.

The failure of the iron importing firm of A. & C. Hope, of Montreal and London, Canada, with liabilities of \$500,000.

The surplus earnings of the Postoffice Department last year were \$16,324,944. The estimates for 1919 are \$500,000 less than the appropriation for 1918.

The largest steel spring ever made was rolled at Pittsburgh, being 300 feet long, six inches wide and a quarter inch thick.

Secretary Rogers issued a call for \$15,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds, estimated at 97 per cent. of face, and intended to be paid on the coupon on the 15th of January next, on which date interest ceases.

## POLITICAL.

Franklin D. Roosevelt has been nominated by the Democrats for Mayor of New York.

Charles W. Whitaker publishes a card in the South Carolina papers announcing that he will hereafter act with the Democratic party.

A Cincinnati dispatch says that the election of Gen. Coffey, Republican, to Congress in the West in a First District has been secured by about 1,500 majority. In the second district of that State the result is not quite definitely settled, although the latest returns make it appear that Democrat Wilson, Democrat, is elected over Mason, Republican, by about fifty majority.

The House of Representatives assembled at Newport and resolved to give their political support to whoever showed the most regard for their rights and feelings, and demanding fair representation in office.

Judge Deady, in the United States Circuit Court at Portland, Ore., called the attention of the Grand Jury to the law relating to political assessments, intimating that it was their duty to indict persons of offending against it.

## GENERAL.

It has been decided by the House Immigration and Society of New York to modify the output of in London, Paris and Berlin not to sell any more refugees to this country.

A well known, well-to-do in the woods and dresses in men's clothes, is creating much excitement at Charlotte, N. C.

Piero Pannunzio has appeared among the crowd at East Hampton, Va.

An ill in the Vermont Legislature providing that felons shall be released in the case of the execution.

Twenty-five M. rmon missionaries have started for Europe, and twenty-five for the Southern States.

The Liquor Dealers and Manufacturers Protective Association of the United States, met at New York. It was decided to change the name of the organization, which will hereafter be known as the National Liquor League of the United States, to be composed of the various State protective associations and also the National Distillers and Brewers Associations. Resolutions were adopted recognizing the necessity for government and aggressive resistance to the prohibition movement, and congratulating anti-prohibitionists everywhere on the result of the election in Ohio.

Secretary Fiddlingham has written to Henry George, stating that Lord Grayville caused an investigation into his arrest and release in Ireland, and expressed the regret of the Government that the investigation occurred. The Secretary-investigator, George, is to interview at the State Department.

## PERSONAL.

Edward Clark, President of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, died of malaria fever at Cooperstown, N. Y., leaving a large fortune.

Samuel C. Davis, the leading drug goods merchant of St. Louis, Mo., is dead.

## THE PRESIDENT VISITS TRENTON, N. J.

The President visited Trenton, N. J., the college at which place his son enters for the class of '23, addressed the students from the steps of Dr. McCosh's residence, and said he placed great confidence in Princeton College.

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The address of the National League to the



